

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1-20. (Canceled)

21. (New) A method for applying fade resistant and damage resistant characteristics to a laminate product, comprising:

providing an oligomer and monomer composition, said oligomer and monomer composition possessing sufficient viscosity to be retained on a release sheet as a substantially solid uniform layer and possessing sufficiently low viscosity to facilitate crosslinking;

applying said oligomer and monomer composition to said release sheet;

assembling a laminate assembly including said release sheet and a decorative layer with said oligomer and monomer composition being adjacent to said decorative layer; and

applying thermal processing and pressure to said laminate assembly to concurrently cause said oligomer and monomer composition to crosslink and cause said laminate assembly to cure, wherein said crosslinked oligomer and monomer composition provides said fade resistant and damage resistant characteristics to said decorative layer of said cured laminate assembly.

22. (New) The method of claim 21 wherein monomers of said oligomer and monomer composition are hexanediol diacrylate.

23. (New) The method of claim 21 wherein oligomers of said oligomer and monomer composition are urethane diacrylate.

24. (New) The method of claim 21 wherein said step of applying thermal processing and pressure heats said laminate assembly within the temperature range of approximately 126.7° C to 165.6° C.

25. (New) The method of claim 21 wherein said oligomer and monomer composition consists essentially of:

75%-90% by weight of an oligomer substance;

8%-20% by weight of a monomer substance;

2%-7% by weight of dicumyl peroxide; and

less than .1% by weight of nonoxynol-12.

26. (New) A method for fabricating laminate products, comprising:
providing an oligomer and monomer composition, said oligomer and monomer composition possessing sufficient viscosity to be retained on a release sheet as a substantially solid uniform layer and possessing sufficiently low viscosity to facilitate crosslinking;
forming multiple release sheets having an application of said oligomer and monomer composition;
arranging multiple laminate assemblies that each include a respective decorative layer and said multiple release sheets in a stack such that said oligomer and monomer composition is adjacent to each decorative layer;
applying thermal processing and pressure to stack of multiple laminate assemblies and multiple release sheets to concurrently cause said oligomer and monomer composition to crosslink and cause said multiple laminate assemblies to cure; and
removing each release sheet to form separate laminate products that have said crosslinked oligomer and monomer composition providing fade resistant and damage resistant characteristics to respective decorative layers of said separate laminate products.

27. (New) The method of claim 26 wherein monomers of said oligomer and monomer composition are hexanediol diacrylate.

28. (New) The method of claim 26 wherein oligomers of said oligomer and monomer composition are urethane diacrylate.

29. (New) The method of claim 26 wherein said step of applying thermal processing and pressure heats said laminate assembly within the temperature range of approximately 126.7° C to 165.6° C.

30. (New) The method of claim 26 wherein said oligomer and monomer composition consists essentially of:

75%-90% by weight of an oligomer substance;

8%-20% by weight of a monomer substance;

2%-7% by weight of dicumyl peroxide; and

less than .1% by weight of nonoxynol-12.

31. (New) A method of fabricating a laminate product, comprising:

providing solid oligomers, solid monomers, a thermal initiator, and a wetting agent to form a composition possessing sufficient viscosity to be retained on a release sheet as a substantially solid uniform layer and possessing sufficiently low viscosity to facilitate crosslinking;

applying said composition to said release sheet;

assembling a laminate assembly including said release sheet and a decorative layer with said composition being adjacent to said decorative layer; and

applying thermal processing and pressure to said laminate assembly to concurrently cause said composition to crosslink and cause said laminate assembly to cure, wherein said crosslinked composition provides said fade resistant and damage resistant characteristics to said decorative layer of said cured laminate assembly.

32. (New) The method of claim 31 wherein said thermal initiator is dicumyl peroxide.

33. (New) The method of claim 31 wherein said wetting agent is nonoxynol-12.

34. (New) The method of claim 31 further comprising:
removing said release sheet to expose said crosslinked composition.

35. (New) The method of claim 31 wherein said decorative layer is a melamine resin impregnated paper layer.